

Application No. 10/662,683

Docket No.: 28076/SV1094

REMARKS

Claims 11-19 were examined in a second, non-final Office action, dated October 26, 2005. Applicants appreciate the indication that the previous amendment persuasively pointed out the lack of a *prima facie* case of obviousness in the first office action. By way of the most recent Office action, all of claims 11-19 again stand rejected as obvious.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection to claim 11 as obvious over Sunaga et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,737,770 in view of Matsuoka et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,880,666. Claim 11 recites, in part, laying the first magnet wire across the exit terminal and the input terminal on the fuse and terminating the first magnet wire at the switch.

Sunaga fails to disclose terminating the first magnet wire at a switch. Sunaga discloses an electric motor with a drive control circuit 30 that supplies the drive current to the exciting coils 7 of the stator. Sunaga discloses that the driver control circuit 30 includes a second circuit section 32 for controlling the rotation of the rotor 3. Sunaga, col. 3, lines 59-66. The second circuit section 32 is provided on a printed wiring board 40. *Id.*, col. 4, lines 19-22. Terminal pins 48 electrically connect the printed wiring board 40 of the second circuit section 32 to the exciting coils 7. *Id.*, col. 4, lines 57-59. Accordingly, the first magnet wire of the coil 7 of Sunaga terminates at terminal pins 48 mounted to a printed wiring board 40, and not at a switch. See also Fig. 1, in which terminal pins 48 extend from the exciting coils 7 to the printed wiring board 40.

The Office's assertion that the magnet wire terminates at switch devices 41 is incorrect. The Office asserts that the switching devices 41 read on the switch of claim 1. However, the magnet wire of Sunaga does not terminate at the switching devices 41. In fact, the switching devices 41 are mounted on the printed wiring board 40 and within the wiring

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pattern 50 of the wiring board 40. See Fig. 7A, depicting the switching device 41 mounted to the printed wiring board 40. Again, the actual magnet wire of the coil of Sunaga terminates at terminal pins 48, not at the switching device 41.

Matsuoka is not properly combinable with Sunaga because there is no motivation to use the fuse of Matsuoka in the construction of a new electric motor. Instead, Matsuoka only discloses a fuse designed to be retrofitted onto existing wires of a circuit where, for example, the electrical load has changed. “It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a fuse which... can be easily mounted at an existing circuit.” Col. 1, lines 52-54. See also col. 5, lines 65-67 (“With this simple mounting method, the fuse can be easily mounted at an intermediate portion of the existing circuit”).

In contrast, in the construction of a new apparatus, the conventional wisdom is to measure and cut each wire separately to connect component to component. For example, a first wire is cut to connect a switch to a fuse, and a second wire is cut to connect the fuse to a load. Because Matsuoka only discloses using its fuse as a retrofit onto existing wires and fails to suggest using the fuse in new construction, Matsuoka is consistent with the conventional wisdom. Accordingly, Matsuoka fails to suggest using its disclosed fuse in the claimed method of making an electric motor, and Matsuoka cannot be relied upon, even in part, in an obviousness analysis.

Furthermore, even if Matsuoka is added to Sunaga, that addition does not cure the deficiencies of Sunaga. If one were to add the fuse of Matsuoka to the magnet wire of Sunaga, the magnet wire of Sunaga would still be terminated at the terminal pins. The magnet wire would not be terminated at a switch as is claimed. Matsuoka also fails to disclose terminating a magnet wire at a switch. Lewchenko, cited against certain dependent claims, adds nothing.

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As is outlined in the specification, the novel method claimed has a distinct advantage over the prior art. The prior art method of construction terminates the magnet wire at the fuse. A separately cut wire is then attached from the fuse to the switch. This method is slower and requires a separate pre-cut length of wire to connect the fuse to the switch. The claimed method eliminates the need of the separate pre-cut wire by laying the magnet wire over the fuse, terminating it at the switch, and then severing the wire. Accordingly, claim 11 is allowable over the art of record. Dependent claims 12-19 are allowable for at least the same reason.

Claims 33-43 recite similar claim language and are allowable for at least the same reasons.

### CONCLUSION

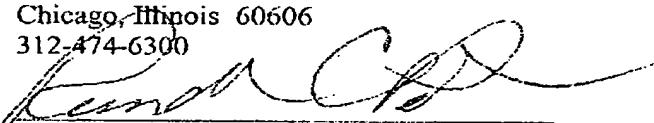
In view of this response, the pending application is in condition for allowance. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of the subject application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney.

No fee is believed due at this time. However, if any fee is due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 13-2855, under Order No. 28076/SV1094 from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Respectfully submitted,

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